IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification at the indicated paragraphs as follows.[1] Added text is underlined and deleted text is either struck through or shown in double enclosing brackets. Applicants aver that no new matter has been added.

[0024] For example, layout component 2 may represent a menu that includes two sub-menus (layout components 5 and 6). When applying the evaluation functions EF5-DC1 and EF6-DC1 to the sub-menus 5, 6 for the first device class DC1 (first representation 301), the aggregation algorithm may propagate the maximum complexity value of both sub-menus to the menu 2, assuming that the complexity value of the menu 2 cannot be less than the highest complexity value of is sub-menus. The same applies to the second device class DC2 when applying the evaluation functions EF5-DC2 and EF6-DC2. However, even in case that both sub-menus 5, 6 have a low complexity value, the overall complexity of the menu 2 can still be higher. Therefore, in addition to propagating complexity values of child nodes in the layout component hierarchy to the parent node, an evaluation function can be applied directly to the parent node. For example, the sub-menus can have complexity values of "3" and "5". However, the usage of both sub-menus in the menu 2 can lead to a complexity value "7" for the menu 2 (parent node) itself. Thus, the propagated complexity value of the sub-menus max("3";"5")=[["55"]] "5" would be overruled by the complexity indicator with the higher complexity value "7" that is directly calculated for the parent node (menu 2).

[0025] The complexity indicator can then visualize 440 the various complexity values for the author in a complexity display 121-2. For example, the aggregate complexity values "4" [["14"]] and "8" for the respective component hierarchies 321, 322 can be displayed for each device class DC1, DC2.

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[1] Paragraph numbers are given with reference to Applicants' as-filed U.S. Published Patent Application No. 2007/0162874.